

IN VOGUE

IN CHOOSING FURS

THEY MUST HARMONIZE WITH THE WEARER.

No Accessory of the Costume More Important Than These—Disregard Dictates of Fashion if You Must.

"Furs and the woman" might be a better title for this article on the wise selection of cold-defying accessories for women, because so few women choose furs with discretion and good taste.

The design of the garment must fit the height and weight of the woman, the color must harmonize with her complexion, hair and eyes, and the texture of the fur, the length of hair,



A Striking Jacket.

must soften lines and angles, not emphasize physical defects.

To begin with, no matter what Dame Fashion's dictates, bear in mind that your face as framed by the furs, and your figure as draped by them, are more important than any other aspect of fur-wearing. Buy furs that will prove a fetching frame to the face, and fur garments that will give height and grace to the figure, not detract therefrom.

Both the tall woman and the very small, girlish person can wear the very large furs with long hair, the

TIDINESS AND GOOD LOOKS.

Girls Should Realize That One Goes with the Other.

Few girls realize that the way they keep their bureau drawers has an influence on the looks; yet nothing shows more quickly than slovenliness, even on a beauty.

Beauty badly groomed needs a label to proclaim it. The ugly girl with the knack of appearing her best has the inside track.

If veils are left on the hat or tossed in a loose mass into a jumbled-up drawer their wrinkles will mar the prettiest face.

Ribbons, collars, lace and embroidery, if not carefully stowed away, will show it when worn and the wearer will not be improved thereby.

Suits that are bedraggled or wrinkled will ruin the most stunning figure. Cloth ones should be hung on hangers and linen or lingerie frocks should be carefully folded and laid in a drawer.

If combs and brushes are allowed to lie around and accumulate dust they will ruin the glossiness of the loveliest hair.

Shoes that are permitted to sag at the heels and get out of shape distort even a good-looking foot; in time bring ugly growths.

The corset makes the woman, and the woman who throws her corset down "anyhow" is soon marred in the making.

A perfect hand is hard to recognize in torn or dirty gloves.

Ivory Toilet Sets.

Instead of silver toilet articles many women are selecting ivory or imitation ones on account of the ease with which these articles can be kept clean. All one needs to do is to give the ivory brushes and trays a wiping with a fresh, soft cloth, and there is no rubbing or weekly polishing to go through with. All the little toilet and dressing table requisites are now sold in this material, and the boxes are charmingly decorated with sprays of flowers if one does not fancy the plain or monogrammed backs.

American Beauty Waistcoat.

If you want to liven up a black coat suit put in a waistcoat of American beauty satin or velvet. This is a smart touch and shows that you are quite in with the fashions. It may be fastened down center with black velvet or cut jet buttons.

boas that almost touch the ground, the muffs that make you think of revolutionary day portraits. The short, girlish figure can also be set off by very small fur pieces, like fur cravats, tippets, etc.

But the woman of medium height must avoid the long-haired furs and the massive boa and muff effects, yet lack the petite air of her tiny sister who is at once demure and kittenish in big furs.

The stout woman must avoid all cape effects in long-haired fur so becoming to her tall, slender girl friend. For her there is nothing better than a neck piece of medium length, rather narrow with a group of small heads and saucy paws falling forward over her right shoulder, and the longer ends with tails and paws falling backward over her left shoulder.

The fussy fur and lace muffs and neck pieces which enjoyed such a vogue last season seem to have disappeared and with them, let us hope, the custom of fastening artificial violets or American beauty roses to muffs.

One fancy set noted in an exclusive shop was a combination of ermine fur and smoke-colored marabout in alternate stripes, a very dressy muff and stole, but the plainer designs, especially in neck pieces and muffs seem to prevail.

A feature of the season is the general use of heads, tails and paws. Very few absolutely plain muffs or stoles are shown. Almost all are finished with quantities of the wee heads and paws, and very pretty they are too.

For Clogged Pores.

"How did you get rid of your black heads?" asked a girl of her friend.

"A trained nurse we had when my brother had typhoid told me of a lotion that has done wonders in keeping my skin unclogged. It is quite simple, a half teaspoonful of boracic acid, two tablespoonfuls of spirits of rosemary and six tablespoonfuls of water."

"I make three times the quantity and bottle it, as it keeps well. When I am going to bed I rub it on the skin, using a lot of friction. I also use it after having been out on a dusty street."

Cleaning Gold Braid.

This is a season of gold braid and brass buttons. They are expensive to buy and many women may want to use gold braid they have if it were only a trifle cleaner.

They may not know how it may be thoroughly refreshed by powdered bluing mixed with dry bread crumbs. This should be sifted over the braid and then rubbed with flannel. After brushing off the crumbs it should be polished with red velvet. This process also serves for cleaning gold lace.

WARM AND PRETTY COAT.

Serviceable Garment Designed Especially for Little Girl.

A coat of this description is very useful for wearing to school; it is serviceable and smart. Checked tweed is the material chosen; it is a simple, sacque shape drawn in at the back,



with a band which fastens loosely in front; a pocket is made on either side below the band; velvet to match is used for the collar and cuffs; the buttons are also covered with velvet.

Hat of soft felt trimmed with a feather pompon.

Materials required: Three and one-half yards 46 inches wide, three-fourths yard velvet.

Protecting Patent Leather.

The girl who still wears patent leather shoes or pumps will find that she can keep them in better condition if they are cleaned frequently in sweet oil. They should be wiped off first with clean cheesecloth, then the oil rubbed in with the fingers or with a small sponge.

THE QUESTION OF A GOOD BROODER HOUSE

Time to Consider the Matter If You Want to Raise Early Hatches—It Is the Early Bird That Pays.

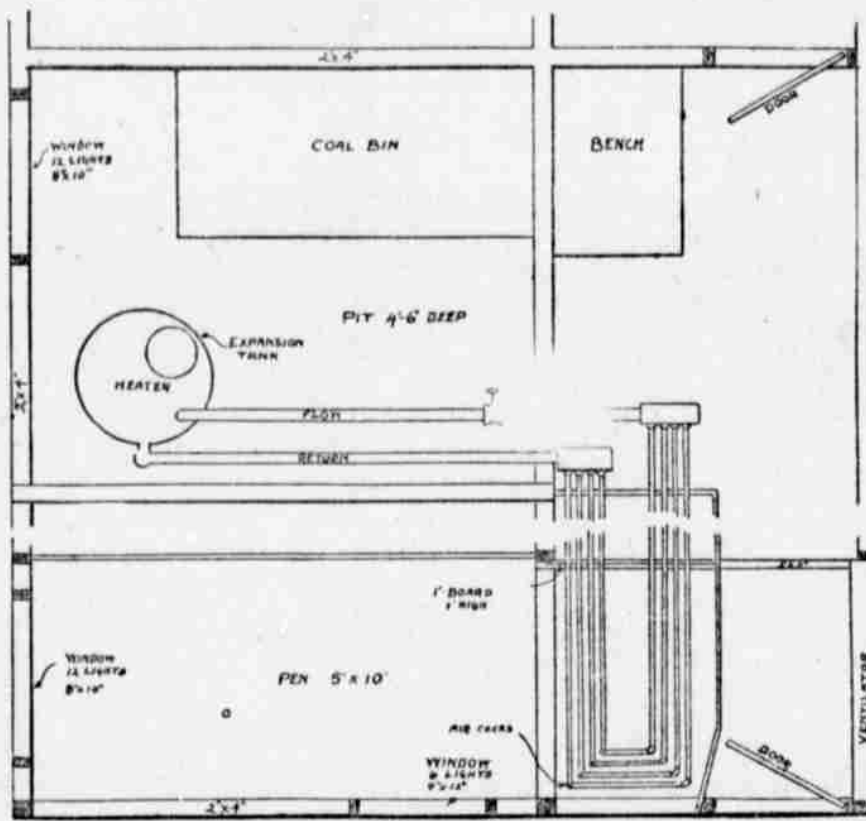
Where chickens are hatched with incubators, it is the almost invariable rule to place them in brooders or brooder houses, though occasionally a person is found who prefers to give them to hens. They will require less close attention with the hens, but where chickens are raised in considerable numbers, the labor of caring for them in brooders or brooder houses is less than it would be with hens and one of these methods is almost invariably preferred.

It is by no means an easy matter to regulate an out-of-door brooder as to secure satisfactory results. With practically all the brooders offered in the market, the regulation of the temperature is a matter of considerable difficulty. Several automatic contrivances for controlling the temperature in brooders have been placed upon the market, but none of these have been found to satisfactorily accomplish the objects in view. The variations in outdoor temperature are very wide. Exposure to bright sunshine will cause the temperature to run up very rapidly; while, on the other hand, the dis-

vent side drafts. A piece one by two inches is nailed across from one triangular piece to the other to keep window from falling into pen. Window slides up against this piece of roof when cord running over pulley is pulled from alley. Windows are fitted with detachable frames outside covered with one-inch mesh wire.

Sliding doors operated by cords from alley, are under each window.

Pieces of two by three inches are spiked across from center studs to back posts near ground. From heater end of house to the other end each two by three inches is one-half inch higher than the one before it. This gives a pitch of six inches in 60 feet. Upon each two by three-inch and parallel to it is placed on edge, and nailed to the center stud, a piece of pine board one inch wide and three feet two inches long, lapping two inches on to stud. Against the ends of these boards next the alley long boards one inch wide are nailed at right angles to the two by three-inch pieces. This makes lower portion of wall between pens and alley. Notches are cut in



GROUND PLAN
Plan of a Brooder House.

appearance of the sun behind the clouds or the coming up of a cool spring wind will cause an equally rapid fall in temperature. Outdoor brooders should, of course, be set in as sheltered a location as possible. It might be easier to regulate them if they should stand in the shade, but sunshine is essential for the well-being of the chickens. Satisfactory results with outdoor brooders are, for the reasons which have been briefly referred to, impossible without rather close watch and constant attention. The brooder is much more easily managed if it stands under cover, where the variations in temperature will be relatively small and if the room in which the brooder is placed is so constructed that the chickens can get into the sunshine, the conditions will be as good as it is possible to make them where this style of management is adopted. In the management of brooders, as in that of incubators, it is the part of wisdom for the beginner to closely follow the directions furnished by the manufacturers.

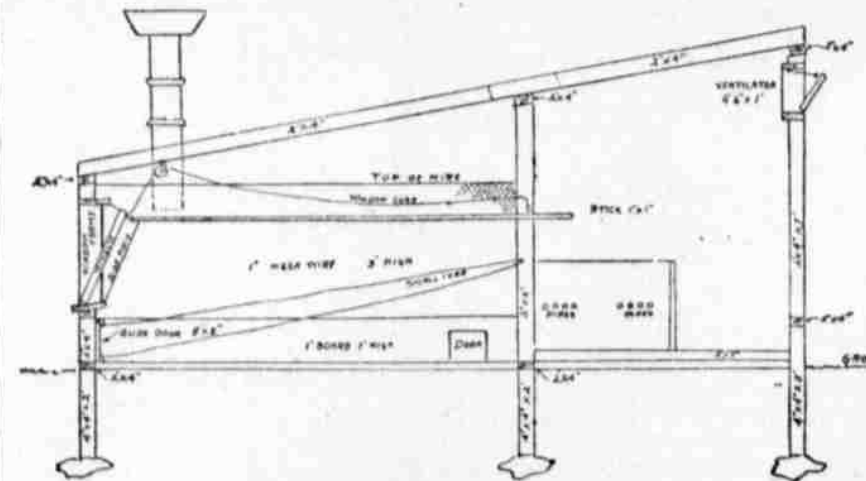
The plans of the brooder house shown here provide for exterior dimensions of 70x16 feet. All posts and

tops of cross boards to receive pipes. After the pipes are in, another set of boards like the others is placed on top of the others, making a tight fence between pens and between pens and alley of a height of 2 feet.

The heater pit is walled with stone and cement, and the floor cemented. The heater has a 17-inch fire pot. Pipes running from heater to headers are 2 inches and brooder pipes are 1 inch. Expansion tank is at top of pipe set in one of top outlets of heater. Top of expansion tank close to roof.

Heater drafts are controlled by electric regulator. Operated by thermostat placed under pipes of first pen. About 8 inches of pen is fenced off for this purpose. A second thermostat operates bell in sleeping room of attendant wherever it may be. The first governs the temperature within 2 deg., while the second rings bell in case of accident to the first, if the temperature runs up or down 7 deg. from normal.

Pens are 5x10 feet outside the pipe sections, which are 5x3 feet. Pens are separated by boards 1 foot wide and above that 1-inch mesh wire 3 feet wide. Holes are cut through the se-



END ELEVATION.
End Elevation of Brooder House.

sills that come in contact with the ground are Kyanized spruce. Frame spruce. Front and middle posts four by four inches by two feet, back posts four by four inches by three feet, all set five feet apart and two feet into ground on stones at bottom of holes. Sills two by four inches spiked to posts. Studs two by four inches, one over each post, sawed beveling at top to suit pitch of roof. Plates spiked on top of studs. Roof timbers two by four inches, two by six inches apart between centers, and can be lapped on center plate if short lengths are used. These are toe-nailed to plates. Covering boards are hemlock. Roof covered with prepared roofing and slides clap-boarded over building paper.

Studs of two by four inches are placed at each side of window frames. Windows are without hinges, and are swung in by means of one-inch square pieces from alley. Triangular side sticks attached to window frames pre-

venting drafts by which chicks may be driven from one pen to the next. One-inch mesh wire was laid on the ground and nailed to the sills before any of the inside work was started. This is to keep out rats and is buried under the dirt with which pens and alley are filled.

There are 12 pens, the heater pit and a room the size of two pens on the other side of the pit. Doors in both ends of the building.

Chimney is of tile set in galvanized collar on roof.

No hovers are used, the open pipe system being preferred. Hovers were not successful and were discarded.

This house is a successful chicken raiser.

Lime Sorrel Fields.—It appears that sorrel is not a sure indication that soil is acid. Yet, no one has probably seen a field well filled with sorrel which lime would not help.

THE AMERICAN HOME

Wm. A. Radford
EDITOR

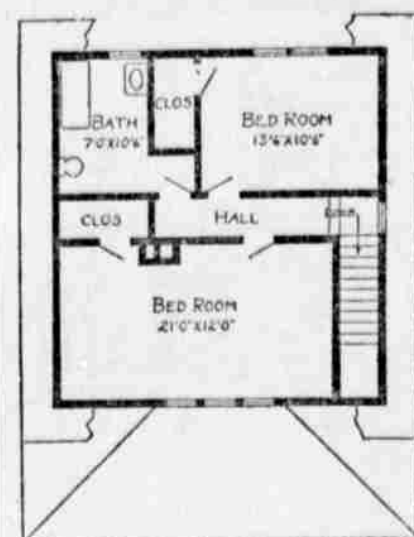
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 121 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

The building of small cottage houses has lately assumed the dignity of an art. Adjacent to large cities are suburbs that may be reached by surface trolley roads and in the vicinity of all the larger cities are outlying resident sections where steam roads make a specialty of carrying city workers back and forth at very low fares.

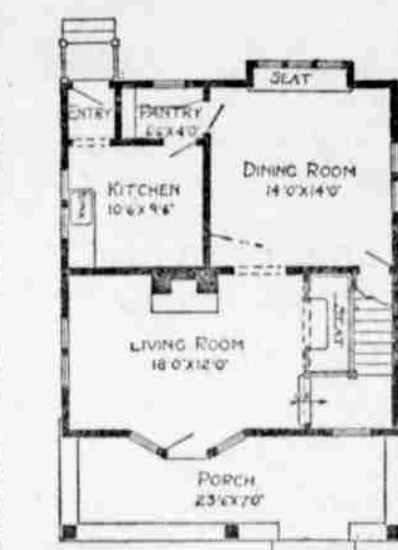
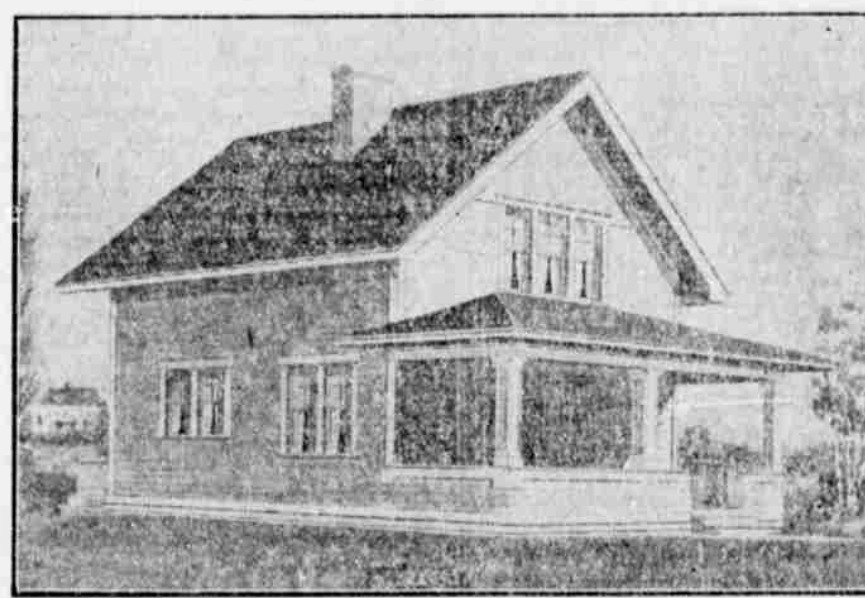
Usually the price of suburban lots ranges from \$100 and \$1,500, including sidewalk and sewer. There are lots for more money and there are lots for less money than these figures stipulate, but they are not in active demand. You can't get something for nothing, and when the price is exorbitant sales are few. Prices vary a great deal in different parts of the country. There are suburbs where \$1,000 lots have all the civic improvements, including gas and pavement, while in other places you are lucky if you get a good-sized lot having

married people who wish to commence life under the best social conditions open to them on a salary such as the ordinary clerk or office man receives.

The first cottage is a little square box of a house 25 feet 6 inches in width by 26 feet 6 inches in length. As the floor plan shows, the interior is laid out in three rooms with pantry and closets besides a large coat closet



Second Floor Plan.

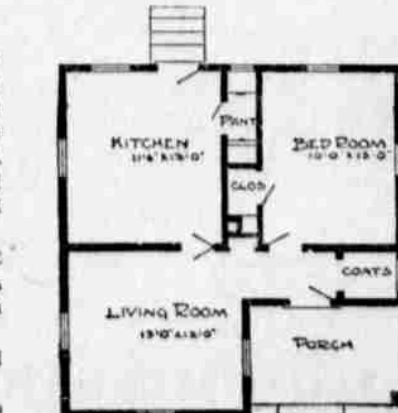


First Floor Plan.

sewer connection with the privilege of building your own roadways and sidewalks. But for those who are tired of living in cramped, badly ventilated quarters in the city there is suburban relief if they are willing to put up with a few minor inconveniences in

which may be made into a bathroom either at the time of building or afterward. A little house like this may be built for such a small amount of money that any young man could build it and pay for it in a few years at about the same cost as rent. In the meantime he could improve the property by planting the lot to choice flowers and the best kinds of fruit and probably sell it to advantage if he wants to do so.

Slightly more elaborate is the next plan. It is 26 feet in width by 30 feet 6 inches in length and has a large chimney with a fire place in the living room. There is a very neat open stair going up out of the living room to the second floor, which is laid out to accommodate a family of two to four persons. This little two-story cottage is very attractive in appearance both outside and inside, as it comprises some of the most valuable architectural effects, such as usually are intended to embellish larger and more pretentious houses. The projection from the dining room adds a great deal to the appearance, whether it is used for a seat or for a built-in sideboard. It is useful and looks well in either capacity. This little cottage is supposed to have a good cellar and



Floor Plan.

exchange for the greater comforts of pure air, bright sunshine, a lovely garden with beautiful flowers, and what is better than all the rest, an opportunity to secure perfect health. The two little cottages represented were designed especially for newly

married people who wish to commence life under the best social conditions open to them on a salary such as the ordinary clerk or office man receives.

The living room is a fine, big, attractive room. It is worth very careful attention at the stairway end. There are possibilities of building a comfortable cozy nook under the turn of the stair with a hood over it which will add greatly to its appearance as well as comfort. A seat placed by the side of an open stair is draughty unless protected in some way. You don't want a door to shut off the draught, because you wouldn't like the looks of it and because one great value of an open stair is its ventilating propensities. There is always a current of air going up or down. The air goes up when the air in the living room is warmer than the air upstairs, and this may be taken advantage of to keep the air in the small house pure and wholesome.